Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-2-A Trip Through Fairyland; 8,

Der Vogelhaendier. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:30-A Society Fad. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-The Producal Father.

CARRETTE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.The Dore Gallery.
CASINO-2-8-15-Fencing Master.
COLUMBES THEATRE-2-8-15-The Power of Gold.
BALY'S THEATRE-2-8-As You Like it.
EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-15-A Grided Fool. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-A Guided Fool. GARDEN THEATRE-S-La Cigule.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Faust. MERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Army Sur-

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Americans Abroad

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The 1sle of Cham- mirable.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Aristocracy. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-County Fair. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Masked Bail. STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Hunchback. TONY PASTOR'S S-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Crust of So-

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Superba.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Ammementa	0.	Mis clian ous	3.6
Announcements 12	- 30	Miscellaneous 5	1.2
Business Notices 6		New Publications S	1.42
Dancing Academies., S	- 2	thean Steamers	- 2
Dividend Notices 10	50-0	Pr pa a s	
Financial10	3.4	Public Notice10	3
Pinancial Elections, 10		Real Estate S	200
Help Wanted 8	2	Ra I oads 8	1997
Hotels 11		Special Notices 7	ő
Instruction 8	2	Saving Binks 10	- 23
Lectures & Meetings. 11		Steam out	- 2
Legal Notices 11	148	Teachers	6
Lost and Found 10	. 4	the Turt	- 23
amiriages & Deaths. 7	0-0	Winter Reserts 8	-

Buginess Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure; 6 for \$9. None better at any price. 80% and 811 Broadway, New York, and 829 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

| Daily, 7 days a week | \$10.00 a50.00 \$2.50 \$41.00 |
| Daily, without Sunday | \$8.00 + 40.0 2.00 \$9.0 \$42.50 \$41.00 |
| Daily, without Sunday | \$8.00 + 40.0 2.00 \$9.0 \$42.50 \$40.0 \$10.0

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinater stated.
CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp he affixed to every copy of The Dully. Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a new-dealor.
TORRIGN POSTAGE.—To all forign countries except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on the Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Dully Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.
REMITTANCES.—teem by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Duaft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be extended orders.

BACK NUMBERS -For Back Numbers of the Daily and

OFFICES OF THE TRICUNE.-Main office of T Tribune, 154 Nessanst., New York, Main uptor office, 1,242 Broadway, Address all corresponden office, 1.242 Broadway, Address sheeply "The Tribune," New York. BRANCH OFFICES.

DRANCH OFFICES.

Main branch office, 1,222 Broadway, upper corner 31st-st.
254 Sth.ave., s. c. cert of 730-st.
152 6th.ave., corner 12th-st.
152 6th.ave., corner 12th-st.
156 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
257 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
338 St.ave., between 75th and 77th sts.
252 3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
253 3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
256 8ts ave., her sts.
258 154 ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
258 154 ave., between 75th sts.

1026 Slave, near blackt
1,708 Istave, near Stheat,
700 Slave, corner 47theat,
700 Slave, near East 37theat,
634 Marve, near East 37theat,
62 Avenue A, briveen 3d and 4th Sta 12 Churchest, between 3d and 4th Sta 13 Churchest, between Weren and Chembers sta,
63 Libertyst, near Breakway,
23 Bleeckerst, near Chesterierst,
150 Feast 47theat, corner 3d.ave,
96 Feast 47theat, near Medicon-ave,
2,051 Slave, between 112th and 113th sta.

New-York Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

sflicials -- The Red Star steamship Noordlyne was towed into Queenstown with a broken shaft by the Ohio. - Several Russian officers have een arrested, charged with conspiracy against the Czar. === A man named Kevan was arrested on suspicion of leaving caused the explosion in the Dublia Detective Office. - The gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences was presented to M. Pasteur. There were two deaths from cholera in Homburg.

Domestic.-The Straits of Mackinaa are frozen over; river traffic at Pittsburg has been sus pended; trains in Kansas are seriously delayed by snow; the Hudson River south from Poughkeepsie was closed for navigation. ==== The Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, was recalled .- News was received at Washington of an encounter between bandits and United States troops on the Mexican border; one bandit was of power in the Senate, and of ability to make cannot die." The erator did not violate estabkilled and one wounded. - Mr. Blaine's con dition was reported to be slightly improved. Two men lost their lives at an incendiary fire which burned two Milwaukee tanneries and caused them to rely upon education of the people, by a loss of \$225,000.

City and Suburban .- Professor Karge, of Prince ton College, was taken ill on a ferry-boat, and died in a cab to which he was removed a few minutes later. The cornerstone of the Cathedraf of St. John the Divine was laid. The failure of the Umbria to arrive in port caused much anxiety; several overdue steamships came in, covered with ice and badly battered by storms to the University of Chicago, making \$3,600,000 of others, but would injure all most seriously in all which he has given to that institution. Stocks generally were dull, but prices were slightly better; Manhattan and other specialties rose sharply; money on call 5 a 6 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but possibly with a few snowlakes; slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 11; average, 20 1-2;

For the convemence of our readers who wish to keep the subject clearly in mind, the six change of National policy which they believe charges against Dr. Briggs, on which the New-York Presbytery will begin to vote to-day, are printed in another column. The voting, however, will take place in private session. and until it is completed the result will not be officially made known. It is expected that the the surface railroad enterprise which is familiarfinal vote will be close.

overdue, there is naturally not a little anxiety | the bar sinister has proved no disadvantage to felt regarding her. Rough weather above is not its advancement hitherto. Its latest stroke of sufficient to explain her tardiness; it is probable fortune is the secaring of permission from the that some part of the machinery is broken, and Aldermen to extend its tracks through several expressed the hope that the South would adopt that the ves-ei has been compelled to heave to streets below the Harlem and to employ the the principles of Civil Service Reform. while repairs were made or else is proceeding trolley as a motive power on these additions, at reduced speed. The Umbria is a stanch and as it now does above the river. Four Alder swift steamship, and nothing but a mishap of men properly rebuked this audacious proposal large proportions could imperil her. The good and voted against it, but there were twentyrecord of the Cunard Company is a point in one votes on the side of the company, and so favor of her safety. Meantime the Noord- the resolution passed by a majority which afland, of the Red Star Line, has been towed into | fords too little hope of a reconsideration. have been in real peril at any time.

members of that body will not be called upon to settle the question for themselves. Oh, no. The party bosses, Hill, Flower, Murphy, Sheehan, Croker, will relieve them of all trouble on that score. Then, too, McLaughlin of Brook- which has afflicted other communities has been was probably a mistake for him to go to South fully prepared—that is the way, says our corre-

lyn is in a position to say something about this matter to which the others will have to listen. He controls nearly twenty votes, and must accordingly be placated, if Edward Murphy is to Hill is understood to be planning a trip to any terms; but they do not anticipate such a Mas-a-husetts statesmen have not always been covered. Brooklyn this week, when the placation will no doubt begin in good earnest.

An important stage in the work of erecting a Prot stant Episc pal Cathedral in this city was marked yesterday by the laying of the GARDEN THEATRE-S - La Cignie.

Was marked yesterday by the laying of the Starty building which is MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Mullgan Guarls' Ball. cornerstone of the starty building which is soon to rise on Cathedral Heights. The services in connection therewith were solemn and HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-5:30-A Trip impressive. A wintry day is not favorable for such a ceremony, but there was an obvious reason for selecting St. John's Day in this case, and the arrangements for the comfort of the MADISON SQUARE CONCERT HALL-8-Mistletee large audience which assembled were ad-

> The splendid gifts of Mr. John D. Rocke feller to Chicago University have been supplemented by another million dollars, than which a handsomer Christmas offering could not be conceived. The entire sum now given by him to this institution aggregates \$3,600,000. No enriched to such an extent by a single individual. In addition to Mr. Rockefeller's liberal contributions, the University has received other large gifts in the short course of its existence, so that it already has resources of \$7,000,000. Still its energetic president. Dr. Harper, is not willing to stop short of \$10,000,000. It is putting it mildly indeed to assert that the future of Chicago University is assured.

ABOUT THE SENATE.

In one Western State after another decisions of the courts in election cases turn in favor of the Republicans. From day to day it looks more as if the Democrats might not have a single majority of the Senate legally elected, and if they should be obliged to make terms with the few members belonging to the People's party in order to get control of the organization of the Senate, though that could perhaps be done, it would be at the expense of pledges in regard to legislation which might afterward prove embarrassing. For this state of things, if it results, those Democrats will be responsible who advis d and virtually commanded the fusion of Democrats and Populists in Western States, for without such combination on some officers the Republicans would clearly have carried the Legislatures of all the States now in dispute and would have elected the United States Sen ators from all. This advice or command came from the nearest friends and trusted agents of the candidate, and if he has trouble with the next Senate, it will be due to the deliberate choice of his party to defeat the Republicans if possible, without regard to the sacrifice of publie interests.

There ought to be no misunderstanding about the wishes of Republicans in this matter. As respects party interests, they have sincerely desired, from the moment they found that the Democrats had elected a President and a majority of the House, that the same party should also have control of the Senate, so that its responsibility for legislation should be complete. For more than thirty years the Democratic party has been telling continually what blessings it could confer upon the people if permitted to frame tariff and coinage laws at its pleasure. Many voters have been deluded by these persistent professions. It is a good time to see whether the Democratic party can realize for the country better results than have been realized under Republican laws.

Republicans might well be altogether eager. as respects partisan interests, to face this test. It is their firm belief that the Democratic party can never apply its theories in practice, without that those theories are wrong. The more fully | England Society of Charleston, and was osten they are applied, the more convincing will be sibly a celebration of Forefathers' Day. As a pored were revived in Faris, but were decided by the demonstration. Being thoroughly sincere matter of fact it was a Democratic meeting, as permanent triumph of their principles would re sult from any fair test of Democratic lawmakentirely realize the blessings which they owe to Republican measures, until they have some practical experience of Democratic legislation

But the partisan here, as everywhere else

must yield precedence to the patriot. First of all the patriotic citizen must insist that the actual decision of the people shall be obeyed and enforced. If they have not cast the legal has a right to inflict that evil upon them. If have yet so voted that strictly legal enforcement of their will deprives the Democratic party regret a decision which saves the country from more difficult means than by practical experience, to secure a lasting triumph of Republican principles. For Republicans cannot escape the conviction that any fair application and test of Democratic ideas would work great harm. They believe it would destroy some industries and cripple others. They believe it would not only stop the growth of many manu-D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 in bonds | factures and cause the practical abandonment by reducing the purchasing and consuming power of the millions of wage-earners. Not even for the take of lasting partisan success can Republicans wish such a public calamity, if the people have not by their votes brought it upon themselves. Hence it becomes their duty, rather as patriotic citizens than as partisans, to do what they can to secure an accurate and lawful expression of the people's will in the election of Senators, and to resist as far as possible a will injure the country incalculably.

THE TROLLEY SNEAKING IN.

The opinion has always been prevalent that ly but not affectionately known as the" Huckleberry" was conceived in sin and brought forth The big steamship Umbria being two days in iniquity. It earnst be denied, however, that Mideal bossism, and casually intimated that is

port on the other side with her shaft broken. Of course this concession is a direct affront Despite this serious mishap and the consequent to public opinion and a gross offence against a lifetime," and that he "made fac s a: Thomas alarm of the passengers, she does not appear to the public welfare. But equally of course this Jefferson." All of which must add to the fact will not disturb the satisfaction of the voung Massachusetts statesman's despondency Aldermen with their work, unless the people over the prevailing tendency of the times. No All is not smooth sailing regarding the Speak- express their indignation with unmistakable doubt he meant well, but he ought to have ership of the Assembly, but the Democratic comphasis. It is important that such an utter- thought twice before going down to Charles an e should be made forthwith. New-York has been threatened with the advent of this mischievous device repeatedly, but has escaped until now; and our immunity from the plague

opposed to the introduction of the trolley on congratulate himself on that circumstance. traced the clew which original genius disstorm of wrath as will overwhelm and leave so fortunate. them e mfortless. They ought to be convinced of their error without delay. The argument that the "Huckleberry" Company ought not to be subjected to the hardship of changing the motive power on its lines at the Harlem is prepasterous. That c mpany has never estabished a claim upon this community which enitles it to such consideration. The concession mens the way to extensive use of the trolley in thickly settled parts of the city. Very likely that was just what it was meant to accomplish. Other corporations have long coveted permission to employ this dangerous system, beause it is cheap. Thus far they have been repulsed. If yesterday's resolution is to stand they will renew the pre-sure which they had been forced to relax, and it is hard to believe that they will be much longer resisted. The action of the Aldermen, suddenly taken

while popular apprehension was not alert, is as execrable as it is defiant. It ought to arouse a other seat of learning in the country has been | temper which will compel an immediate withdrawal of the grant which has been basely

PRIZE-FIGHTING UNCHECKED.

The prize-fights already fought at Coney Island and New-Orleans, and those which have been arranged for future dates, must have a wide-pread influence for evil. When purses o \$30,000, \$10,000, and even \$45,000, are offered for these brutal contests, thousands of young men in all parts of the country are tempted to become professional pugilists. Not long ago the father of a colebrated player in a famous college football team expressed the hope that his son would become a prize-fighter after he had finished his college course. This father was profoundly impressed by the honors and riches heaped upon James J. Corbett on account of his victory in the championship contest with John L. Sullivan, and desired a similar career of triumph for his son.

It is not likely that many fathers of college boys wish to see their sons fighting for the rewards of the prize-ring, but the large sums which are now offered for the combats of the pugilists, the failure of the authorities of Kings County to enforce the laws against prize-fight ing, the great amount of space given in many of the most widely circulated newspapers to the negotiations, the plans, the activities and the utterances of the men who contest the prizering matches, cannot fail to do a great deal of mischief. All these hard hitters, these ironknuckled bullies, are unscrupulous lawbreakers. whom decent people must look upon with detestation and contempt. But crowds follow these savages wherever they go. All their doings, all their boastings, all their foul talk about their rivals are diligently reported at great length. These fellows occupy so large a space in the public eye, and public officials in too many cases so delight in showing them honor, instead of sending them to the prisons which are the proper homes of these criminals, that great numbers of weak-minded and strongmuscled young men are tempted to follow the examples of these ruffians, to live lives like theirs, and to seek notoriety and money through the agency of the prize-ring. Kings County is disgraced in the eyes of all respecters of law and order by her failure to prevent prize-fighting at Coney Island.

GEORGE FRED IN SOUTH CAROLINA. At a Democratic meeting in Charleston, S. C. on the evening of December 22-Forefathers' Day-the Hen, George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, was one of the speakers. The meet producing such results as to convince the people ing was called the annual dinner of the New the full report of the speeches in "The Charleston News and Courier" makes plain. The entertainment began with the reading of a leting. It is possible that the people never will ter of regret from President Harrison, accompanied by the exceedingly courteous and well timed remark by the gentleman who preside that the President's retirement from public life would cause few regrets in the South." This was followed by a letter of regret from President-elect Grover Cleveland, which was reeived with "prolonged cheering and clapping. Gentlemen stood up at the table," says the votes to secure a Democratic Schate, no one report, "and cheered, and the applause continued for several minutes." The Hon. George through all their mistakes and blunders they Fred responded to the toast "Forefathers Day," which was described in the ensuing sentiment as "one of those heavenly days that laws at its pleasure, the Republicans cannot lished precedent by speaking to the toast. He expressly disclaimed any intention so to do at grave risk or calamity, even though it compels the outset. The finger which pointed his thoughts would not turn backward, he said, but rested irresistibly upon the present and the future."

George has not been feeling particularly well toward the prevailing state of things and mankind in general since last November, when the voters in his district after looking him care fully over made up their minds to save him for home use; relegated him, as it were. After informing his hearers that if he read aright the thought of the generation which he represented, neither the late Mr. Jefferson nor any other so-called constitutional statesman" was really in it"; that the time had passed when the cople would listen with patience to that kind of eattle; and having disposed of the Constitution as a somewhat effete and worn-out instrument, he proceeded to "dip into the future." The general trend of his remarks was to the effect that the country is under the control of great combinations and trusts, in the interests of which the capitalists put upon the Constitution whatever construction suits them. "The human being," he says, "has been superseded by the corporation; immense aggregations of capital and labor have taken the place of the individual; trade industries have come under the contr I of trusts; the avenues of trade are governed by men who can sit at a single table. Englier on he animadverted severely on pa the matter of counting votes the Southern State were almost as open to criticism as the North on earlital sis were for buying them. Then he

The Charleston Democrats were not carried away with enthusia in over George Fred. "The News and Courier" says it was "a remarkable speech," but that there was "little in it by which he could be distinguished from the Re publican 'Bourbons' and 'unteachables' that he "mocked at the political theories and beliefs which most of his auditors have held for ton to "make faces at Thomas Jefferson" and disparage the constitutional statesmen which are the chief product of South Carolina poli tics. Indeed, in his present frame of mind it

SOCIAL QUESTIONS IN FRANCE. Artificial attempts are made by the newsmongers of Paris to revive the waning political household economy, and prophetic of many disexcitement by disquieting tales of the murder of Baron Reinach and an approaching duel between M. Andrieux and Premier Ribot. Momentary flurries may be caused by these sensati nal stories, but as there can be no renewal of the Panama disclosures until the Chambers reassemble the present lull in French-affairs will probably continue for a fortnight. Meanwhile, Mr. Smalley's philosophical reflections in his cable letter upon the situation in France will enable our readers to form a just estimate of the political effects of the recent campaign against public reputations and Republican institutions. Perhaps the most striking conclusion, which is expressed in the dispatch published this morning, is that relating to the spread of socialism. The artisan class, which as responsible for the Commune, aspires either by a coalition with the peasant or by barricades and violence to readjust the relations between capital and labor. Its socialistic propaganda will be promoted by the recent evidence of corraption in public life among Opportunists and

Radicals alike.

As a veral correspondents request specific information respecting the lines of division betwe n Opportunism and Radicalism, it may not be amiss to explain these terms as they are understood in France. Gambetta, who was the apostle of Opportunism, was too shrewd a leader to avow himself a Conservative. That was a word reserved for the convenience of Royalists, Orleanists, Ronapartists and Clericalists, who had not adapted themselves to the conditions of Republican order. Gambetta believed in the progre-sive development of democratic institutions, but he had sufficient conservatism to perceive that what was premature and inopportune could not be undertaken without serius risk to the Republic. If he did not repeat the Apostle's words, "Let your mederation be known unto all men." he acted upon the prinple by teaching his followers to govern the ountry with the aid of the more conservative elements of the Republican party, to be practical politicians and not to be preoccupied with he social problems of a more or less remote future. The Gambettists have continued to this time as the governing class of the Republic, and have been supported in the main by the provincial and peasant voters out of Paris.

Opposed to this group of moderate Republicans has been a steadily increasing faction known as the Radical group. Its leaders have been called Extremists, but they hardly deserve the name. A Radical programme at any time since the downfall of the Empire would have comprised such principles as unrestricted free speech, a reduction of the period of military service, separation of Church and State, election of Mayors and Judges by the people and responsible home rule for municipalities. It has been the French habit to make a red bogy out of Radicalism, but from an American point of view there has never been anything extreme in its principles. A Radical electoral programme has never contained anything which would be considered unreasonable or immederate in the United States. The men in that group have been in great haste and somewhat more outspoken than the Opportunists or Moderates, and have shown less practical talent for administration when called upon to govern the nation; but their Radicalism has been more or less of a conjuring phrase. Even their most austere leader, M. Brisson, while he was fascinated in his youth with the doctrines of the t, Simonians, has taken less interest every acceeding year in social questions and made

Radicalism very much of a political affectation. nd the Radical. Both were essentially lawabiding and pledged to the defence of society and of current methods of protecting the rights of capital. For M. Brisson over M. Ribot he has no real preference. The Radical leader may be colder in manner and a shade more portunist Premier, but both are defenders of social system which he desires to abolish. The Panama disclosures have discredited Boulangists, Moderates and Radicals alike, and enabled the Socialist agitator to point the moral that French politics, like society in general, is cotten to the core. That Socialism will take advantage of the opportunity for declaring war anew upon capital and proclaiming an equitable distribution among workmen of the earnings of employers seems now to be a foregone conclusion. In the last analysis it is the social question which is evolved from the present transition period of political disintegration and confusion in France.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The statement that the Yale Commons is applying good food to five hundred students it a cost to each of \$3.95 a week has been extensively circulated. The fact has doubtless cleased the students, and the public announcement of it has probably gratified their parents, inasmuch as it will tend to promote the veracity of accounts between father and son by diminshing the number of headings under which the ost of academic oscapades is distributed. But letter to the Editor, which was printed in Monday's TRIBUNE, has disturbed this general omplacency and taken the edge off the Yale teward's economic achievement. Our correspondent, whose motives are beyond suspicion. Commons, declares that it is about twice as great as it need be. She has had long expericace in supplying food under less favorable conditions, and is convinced that she could feed the five hundred Yale students just as well at the rate of 9 cents a meal, or less than half the taice which they now pay. If our expert in marketing and serving had

topped with this assertion she might have been beyond the reach of criticism; or, if she had needed corroboration, Mr. Edward Atkinon, of Boston, would doubtless have been pleased to rally to her support. But we cannot help thinking that when she entered upon an aplanation she made an error which requires up sure and a mild and courteous rebuke. Hear her: "Many wonder haw choice fare can | be provided so cheaply. There is no secret about it. This is the way : Bay food materials if good quality. Select only such as go together harmonicusly. Prepare them in the best ossible manner." That is all, and we are essacelled to maintain that it is not enough. Cur orrespondent makes the amiable mistake of gnoring her own genius. In these mat ers the personal equation is of immense importance and cannot be left out of the reckoning by the autions seeker after truth. There is no secret shout it she says; but there is a secret, and it is a profound one, and her explanation does not illumine so much as the edge of it. We apneal with confidence to the novice and the ord n bleu, and to every intermediate grade. [Good materials, harmoniously selected and skil-

chiefly due to strenuous manifestations of pop- | Carolina at all. He only succeeded in disturb- | spondent. But the things she specifies are not | of them has suggested him to Mr. Clevelard for aller hostility. Yesterday's action of the Board ing a Democratic meeting called by the Newof Aldermen is outrageous and wanten. These England Society of Charleston. He seems, the way, and they can never lead anybody to men know perfectly well that the people are however, to have got away safely. He may the destination who has not with long labor

> We offer no apology for treating our correspendent's letter gravely, though not with asperity, we hope. For it is reminiscent of many sad endeavors to elucidate the mysteries of appointments which we cannot expect to escape. The journals of civilization are full of directions for attaining perfection in the art of getting next to everything for next to nothing. This is the season of peace and good will, and we prefer to assume that those who prepare these opaque hints and enigmatic rules for the benefit of their fellow-creatures are themselves capable of producing all that they recommend, being deficient merely in the art of imparting knowledge; or, rather, failing to comprehend the fact that such knowledge as theirs can never be imparted. Nothing is impossible to genius except the elucidation of itself. No poet can tell how he soars and sings. If an exquisite confection of silk and lace can be fabricated for \$2.34, or a dinner which might lure Lucullus across the Styx be set before the astonished epicure at half the customary price of corned beef and cabbage, long may the happy owner of the secret live to dress and eat. But there is no faintest shadow of a hope that others can learn from rules how these things are done.

> Our correspondent tries to solve the mystery for us, but she fails, and though our columns are always hospitable we do not ask her to try again. It would be of no use. This is the way, she says: Buy food materials of good quality; select only such as go together harmoniously: prepare them in the best possible manner. The way is clear to her, but to us and to all who have not been touched with celestial fire it is impenetrable. She might as well say that the way to get a twelve-pound roast for 48 cents is to pay only 4 cents a pound for it; that the way to dress well on \$24 a year is to acquire twelve complete and handsome outfits at 82 each; that not to die is the way to live forever. She spans the vast gulf between desire and attainment by intuition. We sink and there is none to save us.

The professor who was dead certain that this was going to be a mild winter may feel moved to

"For 1896 we declare now for a Western man, Western man or bust." That is the ultimatum of "The St. Louis Republic," one of the enerefic Democratic newspapers of Missouri. 16 David B. Hill comes to the conclusion that a controlling element of his party feels as "The Republic" does he may be expected to move his household gods to some point beyond the Mississippi, to the end that he may grow up with, and nore particularly get the delegates from, the Western country.

It is a satisfaction to record the prompt course of justice in West Virginia. A fortnight ago some robbers attacked a Chesapeake and Ohio train near the city of Huntington, W. Va. They met an unexpectedly warm reception from the passengers and were driven off without obtaining any hooty, but in the struggle which took place one of the passengers was killed. Two of the robbers were speedily arrested, and on Saturday the first one tried was convicted of murder in the first degree; but as there was a doubt whether he fired the fatal shot, the jury presented a recommendation to life imprisonment. The other man will be tried this week. This is an excellent record. It is not surprising that the verdict gives "universal satisfaction," as is stated by a Huntington dispatch.

Some misery, deserved and undeserved, there must always be in this mortal state, but probably the holidays never before found so many of our people in the enjoyment of the sense of material well-being.

"The New-York World" yesterday gave some Ohio. He is told that the backers of Cleveland have won their bets on Ohio, because, "The World" says, although only one Democratic elector was chosen in Ohio, while twenty-two Republican electors were successful, the single Democratic elector got a larger vote than any one of the speculative in his political ideas than the Op- Republicans. The invariable rule in settling election bets has been to decide them by the majority of the votes in the Electoral College. Ohio will east twenty-two electoral votes for Harrison, and only one for Cleveland, and yet, "The World" insists that Cleveland has carried Ohio. How does "The World" look upon the result in California, where eight Democratic electors were chosen and only one Republican? Does "The World" hold that Harrison carried California? And what is its opinion of the result in Michigan, where the electoral vote is divided? "The World's" decision in this matter is contrary to all reason, precedent, tradition, usage and common sense, and if the Ohio stakeholder follows its advice he will come perilously near to prosecution for swindling.

These who are in the habit of making good resolutions on New Year's eve which they break with promptness and dispatch the next morning, might possibly secure four days of grace by making them this 28th day of December.

The present Poard of Supervisors of Oneida County is Republican. Last year's board was The taxpayers of Oneida may well Democratic. congratulate themselves upon the change and re-solve to keep the board R-publican. Here are a few items: The accounts of the committee on Mis ellaneous Accounts allowed this year amount to \$20,752. Last year they mounted to \$29,203 There has been a caving of several thousand dollars in the expenses of the Sheriff's office. difference between \$10 per day and \$65 per day for counsel fees is a further measure," says "The commenting upon the cost of board at the Yale | Utjea Herald," "of Republican consideration for the taxpayers." All this is only another illustration of the familiar truth that, as a rule, Republicanism stands for economy and Democracy

Expect hedrographers and others of a curious turn of mind and faculty for figuring on intugs that seem impossible of solution have concluded that the waters of the ocean and sets of our globe hold not less than 30,000,000,000,000,000 for of salt in suspension,— (Rochester Democrat.

That is a good many tons. But if Governor Flower reappoints Maynard it will take more salt than that to preserve his reputation.

One advocate of road improvement writes that while the present system of "working out" road taxes continues there is little hope of betterment in the condition of our highways. This remark appears to strike at one root of the existing treuble. Hoads have been badly made, to start with, and they are not repaired with intelligence and thoroughness. As a rule, the work is done in the easiest way, the only object in view seem ug to be to put in the required amount of time. In rare instances, where there has been an exceptionally capable rendmaster, good roads have been made; but the exceptions are few and far part. If a general system of first-class roads is ever provided, there must be a radical change in the present methods of making and repairing them, as well as the education of the people gen erally in respect to the commercial value of good

Republies may not be ungrateful, but the Democratic newspapers of this State certainly are For, although they all admit that General Jones, of Binghamton, made a faithful and etficient Lieutenant-Governor for two terms, not one

PERSONAL.

Friends of Senator Carlisle sny that he has practically decided to accept the Treasury portfolio under the new Administration; and that an indirect assumnce to t at effect has already been conveyed to Mr. Cleve-land.

ing been communicated to "The St. Louis Globe-M. Tanon is the successor of M. Quesnay de Benurepaire as Procureur-General at Paris, and consequently the directing spirit of the judicial investigation of the Panama scandal, which proceeds on a parallel ine with the inquiry made by the Chamber's com mittee. M. Tanon was a councillor in the Court of Cassation, the highest court in France. He was the Cassadon, the highest court in France. He was the secretary of Emile Ollivier during the Premiership of the latter, in 1870. He was a Judge at the Appeals Court live or six years ago, when he was made Director of Crimtonal Affairs at the Ministry of Justice and at the same time councilior at the Court of Cassation. M. Tanon is fifty-five years old, of a stern cemeanor, wearing short whiskers, and having the traditional appearance of the French majistrates of former times. He is considered moderate in his ideas, is a hard worker and rigid in all his habits and mode of living.

Democrat," his son, Mr. Thomas C. Hall, writes to the editor of that newspaper, saying, among other things; "Dr. John Hall never had a salary of \$20,000 to \$25,000; he never was the Chancellor of Columbia College (which is, as your correspondent ought to know, an Episcopalian institution); he never re-ceived any salary as chancellor of any college; he ceived any salary as chancellor of any college; he never received \$10,000 a year from Mr. Robert Bonner, and never in all his life made \$10,000 a year from lectures and miscellaneous work.' I am sure the congregation which my father has served for twenty-have years would freely give him any increase Dr. Hail desired, but all such offers have been steadily declined, and many of his congregation have sought in vain to ease his hoors by offers of a secretary, etc. It is nobody's particular business, but I may, as his son, here say that Dr. John Hail's whole fortune, including life insurance, does not equal many of the sums ascribed by imaginative correspondents as his sanual income. These reports annoy my father, and cause him real inconvenience. After such an outbreak as that of your correspondent's, letters pour in from all quarters asking for portions of the 'princely salary,' I have myself quench letters from Norway, Germany, Egypt, France, and even Eussia, begging little sums of from \$100 to \$20,000."

They are actually talking in Washington of pensioning Jefferson Davis's widow; not, however, for his services to the Confederacy, but on account of his im prisonment in the Mexican War.

In Boston society there is much eagerness to see whether Assistant Secretary Wharton is made full Secretary of State, if only for a few days. Mr. Endicots, who was Mr. Cleveland's War Secretary, now enjoys, on that account, a certain distinction in the Modern Athens. But an ex-Secretary of State would out-mak him. Mr. Wharton intends to return to his old-home and resume the practice of law, when he is re-leased from his present official duties.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

While the Canadian Conservatives continue to last themselves into a fury over the is only an innocent scheme of commercial union be-tween Canada and the United States, the annexation movement in Canada is growing with great rapidity.

The establishment of an organ of "Continental Union" in Toronto is a most suggestive indication of the feeling of unofficial Canadians. MY NEIGHBOR'S BOY.

He seems to be several boys in one.

So much is he estantially everywhere!
And the mischlevous things that hoy has done
No mind can remember nor mouth declare.
He fills the whole of his share of space
With his strong, straight form and his merry face.

He is very cowardly, very brave.

He is kind and cruel, good and bad.

A brate and a here! Who will save

The best from the worst of my neighbor's iad?

The mean and the noble strive to-day—
Which of the powers will have its way?

The world is needing his strength and skill.

He will make hearts happy or make them ache.
What power is in him for used or ill!

Which of life's paths will his swift feet take;
Will he rise and draw others up with him.
Or the light that is in him burn low and dim i

But what is my neighbor's boy to me
More than a maisance! My neighbor's boy
Though I have some fear for what he may be,
Is a source of solicitude, hope and loy,
And a constant pleasure. Because I pray
That the best that is in him will rule some daw

He passes me by with a smile and a nod,

He knows I have hope of him-guesses, toe

That I whisper his name when I ask of God

That men may be righteous, His will to do.

And I think that many would have more joy

If they loved and prayed for a neighbor's boy,

—(London Christian World. The late Mr. Spurgeon has been frequently re-

ferred to in the Briggs trial as the champion of orthodoxy, and therefore in sympathy with the men who are trying Dr. Briggs. But "The Evangelist" of this week prints an utterance of the great preacher that would seem to indicate that this view is incorreck. The utterance is as fellows; "I have sorrowdiscriminate closely between the Opportunist singular advice to a stakeholder in regard to the fully enserved some persons who are very orthodox, the principal use they make of their orthodoxy is to sit and watch the preacher with the view of framing charges sgalnat him. He has uttered a single sentence which is judged to be half a bair's breadth below the standard, and they say that man is not sound, He said some good things, but he is rotten at the core. I am sure he used an expression that was not eighteen ounces to the pound. to the pound are not enough for these dear brethren of whom I speak; they must have something more and over and above the shekel of the sanctuary. Their knewledge is used as a microscope to magnify triffing differences. I hesitate not to say that I have come across persons 'who could a hair divide betwint the west and northwest side' in matters of divinity, but who knew nothing about the things of God in their real meaning. They have never drank them into their souls, but only took them up unto their mouths to spit them out upon others."

Enthusias m.—'I understand Bilkers, the critic, spike in enthusias to terms of your new picture."

"Did he! Good!"

"Yes. He said that never in his whole life had he seen so much paint used on a single cenvas."—(Chicago News Record.

Evidently "The London Statist" appreciates us. "The American people," it says, "are descended from economically the most effective race in the world, They settled in the States, taking with them a highly developed civilization and habits of law and order confirmed through many generations. They have half continent at their command, there is even yet a vast amount of unoccupied soil, there is a diversified climate, there are resources almost limitless, and there is absolutely no enemy they have cause to fear. Except to miniatain internal order they are free at this noment to dishand their army and their navy, certain that no foreign foe will attack them. The world has never seen a pcople so happily circumstanced, with such marvellous opportunities for progress and improvement."

More Noise to It.-Camso (laying down a fashion

ever Mrs. Cumso-How so? Cumso-I understand the bell skirt is giving place to the cornet skirt.—(Detroit Free Press.

A NETWORK OF IRON HIGHWAYS. From The Denver Republican. The railroads which run east and west through the country are the warp, and those that run north and outh are the woof of the American railway system.

YOU ARE ONE OF THE REASONS, JERRY,

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Congressman Jerry Simpson wants to abolish the United States Semate. Unfortunately for Jerry, his presence in the House, along with other blather-skiles of the same calibre, has demonstrated to the neople that the Semate is a very useful body to stand between them and the recklessness in Congress. CHRISTMAS, COMMERCIALLY VIEWED.

From The Boston Herald. We are inclined to think that the Christmas seese just over has been the most profitable to the retail trade of Boston of any in its history.

THE EFFUSIVE MR. BLAKE.

George W. Smalley, the well-known English cor-respondent, has been criticising the language and po-littical deportment of the Hon. Edward Blake. . . . it will do Mr. Blake good to have his mistakes pointed out to him these carly in his littish curver. He has been so used to listening to effusive and sensetess haddlenes of Canadian political leaders by Canadian politicians that he probably thought it the proper thing to do in England.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Probably the Democrats need just such a man a schurz to hold the light and show them the way, but we shall not believe the rumor until we see it confirmed. THIS LOOKS UNAPPRECIATIVE, SOMEHOW.

WE PREFER OUR NEWS DIRECT.

From The Baltimore American.

Perhaps it will not be well to place too much considence in the statement from Berlin that the French idence in the statement from Berlin that the French news by way of Republic is nearing its end. French news by way of Berlin is just about as unreliable as German news way of Puris.